



# Introduction to the US Army Europe's (USAREUR) Safe Neighborhood Awareness Program (SNAP)

SNAP!



Safe Neighborhood Awareness Program<sup>®</sup>

Neighbors helping neighbors  
keep their community safe and secure

## Purpose

- The purpose of this presentation is to introduce you to the USAREUR Safe Neighborhood Awareness Program (SNAP). This presentation is mandatory for USAREUR US military, US civilian employees and their family members (18 years old and older).

# Agenda

- Learning objectives
- SNAP objectives
- What SNAP can do for your community
- SNAP concept
- SNAP features
- Roles and responsibilities
- Conclusion

# Learning Objectives

- Describe the objectives of SNAP
- Describe what SNAP can do for your community
- Describe the SNAP concept
- Describe the features of SNAP
- Identify some key SNAP players and their roles and responsibilities

# SNAP Objectives

- Increase Force Protection and Crime Prevention situational awareness
- Reduce vulnerabilities through enhanced observation and reporting skills
- Widely disseminate Force Protection and Crime Prevention information
- Immerse soldiers, civilians, and family members
  - in Force Protection and Crime Prevention
  - Provide opportunity for more active participation
  - in our Force Protection and Crime Prevention

# What can SNAP do for your community?

- Reduce property crime and vulnerability to terrorists
- Provide safe and secure environment for all
  - Strengthen community bonds
- Immerse soldiers, civilians, and family members
  - in Force Protection and Crime Prevention
- Provide opportunity for more active participation
  - in our Force Protection and Crime Prevention efforts

# Concept (1 of 2)

- SNAP is primarily a volunteer program
- Multi-purposed
- Mirrors traditional “Neighborhood Watch”
- SNAP programs in many ways  
SNAP focuses on developing and sustaining situational awareness throughout USAREUR
- Allows for more active and formal participation
- targets everyone – not only “on-post” housing area residents

# Concept (2 of 2)

- SNAP awareness training is embedded in community inprocessing efforts and other community information exchange forums
- Tool to supplement existing Force Protection and Crime Prevention efforts
  - SNAP does not promote intervention
  - Offers the possibility for other force protection/crime prevention initiatives



## Program Features

- Organized effort
- Volunteer program with recognition
- Trained and screened volunteers
- Community observers
- Extensive program awareness efforts (embedded into community inprocessing and other info forums)
- Program effectiveness measurement

## Other possible program features

- Ident-A-Kid
- Bicycle registration program
- Vacation watch
- Home security enhancement
- Participation in the “National Night Out” on the first Tuesday of each August

# Roles and responsibilities

- BSB SNAP Coordinator (BSC):
  - Base Support Battalion's program coordinator
  - Organizes and manage SNAP for Base Support Battalion's Area of Responsibility
  - Liaison between community observers, installation SNAP coordinator (ISC), BSB Provost Marshal, Force Protection Officer, local DoDDS' administrators; and others as required
  - Develops a list of SNAP equipment needs

# Roles and responsibilities

- BSB SNAP Coordinator (BSC):
  - Briefs personnel on SNAP
  - Coordinates SNAP activities
  - Recruit ISCs and community observer volunteers
  - Works with the community Provost Marshal, and appropriate staff to develop training for ISC and community observers
  - Provide feedback for BSB/AST commanders on SNAP's effectiveness

# Roles and responsibilities

- Installation SNAP coordinator (ISC):
  - Immediate link between BSB SNAP coordinator, community observers, and residents
  - Coordinates community patrol efforts
  - Information facilitator
  - Organize and facilitate community observer meetings
  - Recruits community observers
  - Keeps up to date on new residents

# Roles and responsibilities

- Community Observer Volunteers:

- Not law enforcement officials or there for intervention - “Eyes and ears” only

- Patrol members should never confront suspicious persons who may be armed and/or dangerous

- Trained and screened (if required), prior to serving as a member of a community observer

# Roles and responsibilities

- **Community Observer:**

- Observe a designated area during specific coordinated times - like citizen patrols in traditional US Neighborhood Watch programs
  - At least 2 persons per patrol with communications to local law enforcement authorities
  - Disseminate force protection and crime prevention information
  - Recruit new community observers



# CONCLUSION

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